

THE OMNIBUS BILL

Taxing Corporations Passes Senate as Substitute

FOR THE BOWMAN HOUSE BILL

Taxing Express Companies Only. Said to be a Blow at Increasing the Taxes on the Four Classes of Corporations--An Ohio County Bill Passed--Valued Insurance Policy Bill to be Reconsidered in Senate. Few Changes in Appropriation Bill. Other Legislative Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 20.--The senate to-day administered what is generally considered the death-blow to the persistent efforts that have been made during the present session to increase taxation on corporations. By a non-partisan vote, it adopted an omnibus bill, as a substitute for the house bill taxing express companies, and a few minutes later killed the similar senate bill by striking out the enacting clause. The house bill which was introduced in that body by Mr. Bowman and passed the other day, came up as a special order of business at 2 o'clock, the opposition offered as a substitute Mr. Cole's bill, taxing not only express, but also telegraph, telephone and pipe-line companies, as well.

Senators Parr, (Rep.), and Osenon, and Cornwell, (Dem.), led in the opposition to the substitute, while Senators Whitaker and Cole, Republicans, led in the opposition to the Bowman bill. When the second reading of the substitute was completed a vote was taken which resulted in its adoption. The opposition to the substitute then floundered for a reconsideration and failed to obtain it.

Then Senator Osenon called up the senate bill corresponding to the Bowman bill, which had been substituted for it, but it was killed on its second reading. The reason the action of the senate is regarded as putting a quietus on the efforts to increase the taxes on corporations, is because the omnibus bill, which was adopted as a substitute, was killed in the house the other day by a decisive vote, while the express bill, killed in the senate, was accepted. The opposition to the omnibus bill was loud, in both houses, not on any desire to let any one of the four classes of corporations go untaxed, but was made with the hope that if they were attacked separately, the chances of accomplishing the end sought would be enhanced.

Among those who favored this course was Attorney General Rucker, who is now endeavoring to have the house accept the omnibus bill. Even if he should succeed in this, however, the bill might not be passed. Outside of the senatorial fight, and the Kidd-Morris contest, this matter has received no comment from any other action taken by the legislature.

Governor Atkinson to-day sent to both houses a message urging the passage of the bill providing for the erection of an annex to the capital. He says the safety of the records demands it. He characterizes the recent attempt to remove the capital, as "a scare and only a scare."

The senate adopted a resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution giving to missionary societies the right to be incorporated. Another important action of the senate was in taking up for reconsideration the vote of Saturday on the valued policy insurance bill, which has been so hard fought by Senator Whitaker. The announcement of the vote was postponed until to-morrow, but a majority recorded themselves as being in favor of accepting the bill.

The Appropriation Bill. The house devoted this afternoon to the appropriation bill, on which excellent progress was made.

A few changes were made in minor items. The committee reported the other appropriation bill, allowing salaries to the state officers, and then turned to the members and other attaches of the legislature. Several bills were passed. In the morning, among them being Senator Whitaker's bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the criminal court of Ohio county.

The house passed Senator Sturm's bill excluding the Tomlinson farm from the corporate limits of Moundsville. Six bills received the signature of the governor to-day and became laws. They are: House bill 71, in regard to the improvement of public roads; house bill 119, authorizing the board of education of the independent school district of Greenwood, in the county of Jackson, to find their debt of nine thousand and five hundred dollars at a lower rate of interest; house bill 69, authorizing and empowering the board of education for the independent district of Huntington to relieve and reimburse the sureties on the bond of T. D. Porton, contractor in the construction of a school building; house bill 109, amending the act incorporating the town of Sistersville; house bill 79, changing the time for holding the circuit courts of the eighth judicial district; and house bill 75, amending the judiciary law.

The senate and house presented to their presiding officers, Senator Marshall and Speaker McKinney, handsome ivory gavels. The presentations were accompanied by a resolution of thanks and praise. The presentation in the senate was made by Mr. Whitaker, and in the house by Mr. Oldick.

Met a Just Fate. The truist school officer bill, which was introduced by Mr. Meade, of Mineral county, met its death in the house when it came up on its passage. It was voted down because it was contended it was too radical and unsuited to conditions in this state. The bill amended the present compulsory school law in such a way as to force still more regular attendance. The present law makes it an offense if the child fails to attend school for any one consecutive week out of the sixteen weeks' attendance required. The spirit of the law was easily evaded by letting the child attend one day in each. In the Meade bill an offense consists in failure for two consecutive days in any week to send to school any child except in instances where it can be shown that the child is or has received an equivalent education. But it was not this change that excited opposition. It was the provision conferring on marshals, town servants, and constables the designation of truist officers, with power to enforce promiscuously the provisions of the law. This, it was contended, would be an unwarranted invasion of the rights of a free people, and when the bill came up it was accordingly killed on this ground.

The counties affected by Mr. Bee's bill

PROVIDING FOR TWO ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS

in each county, which measure passed the house the other day, are Barbour, Berkeley, Braxton, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, McDowell, Mason, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monroe, Monongalia, Ohio, Pendleton, Preston, Putnam, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Upshur, Wetzel, Taylor, Wood, and Wayne.

Another measure affecting counties is Mr. Davis' bill, which passed the house the same day. It provides that within four weeks after the first session held after the beginning of each fiscal year, the county court shall cause to be published in one or more newspapers for one week, or if there be no newspapers in the county, to be posted at each voting place, an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of the county during the previous year. The bill amends and re-enacts the present law requiring annual financial statements.

The house has passed a measure which was recommended by the West Virginia State Bar Association at its last meeting. The bill provides that the clerk of the supreme court shall have power to employ a stenographer, at a salary not to exceed one thousand dollars a year, whose duty it shall be, among other things, to forward by mail to attorneys in any case decided by the supreme court a copy of the opinion of the court in cases in which such attorneys are interested. The object is to relieve the attorneys of the annoyance and expense of coming to Charleston to look up the records in cases.

MILES UNDER FIRE.

Opening Session of the Court of Inquiry into the "Enbained Bear" Charges--Trend of the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.--The Miles court of inquiry to-day made a good start in its work. The court was comfortably quartered in the old meeting room in the war investigating commission in the Lemon building with accommodations for representatives of the press associations and the local papers. Calls of ceremony on the President and the general commanding the army occupied a large part of the forenoon and immediately thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session at 3 o'clock. General Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Col. Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizens clothes, who took a seat by the fire place and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the general as silently as he had come, accompanied the general to the court room.

General Miles appeared in fatigues uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Colonel Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of the meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission "as to the quality of the army beef, and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official."

Only two interviews were called up by the recorder in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of February 1, that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts. Notwithstanding this when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview, General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial was to the Journal interview of December 23, was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance, the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each case the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was said after the court adjourned that Mr. Daly, whose original "enbained bear" report was the genesis of the meat controversy probably would appear at to-morrow's session.

A Big Bear Mortgage.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 20.--A \$500,000 mortgage was filed in the recorder's office in the court house to-day by the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, the new beer combine, to the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, which latter institution financed the consolidation of the new brewing combine, and to act as trustee for the individual bondholders. Three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars worth of revenue stamps were used on the instrument.

Armour's Latest Gift.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.--Mr. Philip D. Armour has given \$750,000 more to the endowment fund of the Armour Institute of this city. This makes his total to the institute \$2,350,000.

PRAISE FOR SCOTT.

President Pays the Ex-Commissioner a High Compliment

ON HIS ADMINISTRATION

Of the Internal Revenue Department.

Hon. Eugene Danna Stated for one of the Directorships of the Nicaragua Canal--The Extra Session of Congress will Only be Called in the Event of the Failure to Pass the Army Reorganization Bill--The Motive of the Democratic Opposition to the Measure.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.--Senator-elect N. B. Scott to-day received a most pronounced compliment from President McKinley, in acknowledgment of the tender of the former's resignation as commissioner of internal revenue. The President said:

"My Dear Mr. Scott:--I have received your letter tendering your resignation as commissioner of internal revenue, to take effect February 23. While I regret very much that the administration will lose your valuable services in the very important office which you resign, and in the affairs which you have so honestly and ably directed, I beg to assure you that you have my best wishes for the success of the measure, with the assurance that you will be an honor to your state and your country."

Mr. Scott has received many compliments upon the success attending his administration of revenue affairs, but none which he prizes quite so much as the one which distinguished occupant of the white house.

The junior senator goes to-morrow to New York, in response to the invitation received several days ago to attend the annual dinner of the cigar manufacturers of the United States. He will respond to the toast "Our future."

Among the probabilities of the future is the appointment of Hon. J. E. Danna, of Charleston, as a member of the government board of directors of the Nicaragua canal. This is, of course, contingent upon the passage of the bill before Congress authorizing the construction of the canal, and of this result there seems now to be no doubt.

As to an Extra Session.

In case Congress should fall at this session to pass the army reorganization bill in a manner agreeable to the President, there will be an extra session called. This much can be stated with positiveness. It is understood, however, that assurances have been given of the success of the measure practically in the terms of the Hull bill.

President McKinley received calls to-day from many of the leaders, members of both houses, and the matter was discussed. It was also considered, that assurances have been given of the success of the measure practically in the terms of the Hull bill.

Senator-elect Scott is making a strong effort in behalf of a grandson of General F. C. Smith, now a private in the ranks of the First Washington regiment of volunteers, at Manila. Mr. Scott wants him appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army. General Smith was one of the most conspicuous of the Union officers in the civil war, and was one of Gen. Grant's right hand men at Fort Donelson. He died early when his distinguished career seemed to be well under way. General Grant paid a high tribute to his gallantry. Senator Scott has his sympathy aroused by his knowledge of the young man's patriotism, and is governed by the further fact that he is possessed of all the qualifications justifying the request for his promotion. Senator Elkins and Senator-elect Scott, together with Representative Davenport, are endeavoring to secure an appointment for Mr. G. S. McFadden, of Moundsville.

The Second West Virginia regiment of volunteers was designated for duty along with other regiments in Cuba.

SCHLEY'S ANSWER

To the Remarkable Charges Made Against Him by the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.--Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communication recently sent to the senate, to-day handed to the committee on naval affairs, his statement in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the navy department. The letter of the department, he says, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay off Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movements on the 25th and 26th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Washington, which were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. He had no knowledge that there were any insurgents about Cienfuegos who were friendly until the Marblehead arrived on the 24th. Even had he had this knowledge on the 23rd of May, the surf would have prevented communication. On his arrival he sent Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, ashore to establish relations with the insurgents, the result of which was made known to him at 7:40 of May 21. Then, for the first time he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago. "What possible ground of criticism?" he says, "adverse to me, there can be in all this. I do not see. I was on the spot acting under orders which gave me entire discretion, and yet I was clothed with the responsibility of going to Santiago, only after I was satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

He quotes from the dispatch of Sampson of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos." If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either

to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am therefore, of the opinion that the best chance to capture these ships will be to hold the two ports, Cienfuegos and Havana, with all the force we can muster. If later, it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we can then assemble off that point the ships best suited for the purpose, and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos."

Admiral Schley adds: "This letter is not printed either in the appendix, or executive document C, but I received it on the 23rd, and it shows that I was expected to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos." As to the slow progress toward Santiago on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also, was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up. He had been ordered to proceed "cautiously," if, however, he had known that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, no consideration for the Eagle or anything else would have prevented him from getting there at the earliest possible moment with the larger vessels, but the weather and the sea made it impossible to do better than he did.

A SEPARATE BILL

Appropriating \$20,000,000 to Pay Spain for Philippines Passes the House--The Army Bill Unfinished Business Before the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.--A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris, was passed to-day by the house under a suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to.

Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but on the roll call thirty-four members--thirty-one Democrats, two Populists and one Silver Republican--voted against it. The vote of 213 members were cast for it.

The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster into the service of the United States also was passed under suspension of the rules. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for the pan-American exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, was before the house on motion to suspend the rules, but it was postponed by the chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Cannon. Owing to the lateness of the hour a quorum had disappeared and advantage was taken of this fact compelling an adjournment. The bill now goes over until next Saturday, the first of the six suspension days at the close of the session, when it will come up as unfinished business.

During almost six hours this afternoon the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being consumed largely by Mr. Butler (Populist, North Carolina) and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Republican, South Dakota), in an amendment providing that the postal committee should present its final report to Congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment to the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to a vote. It was defeated, 27 to 19. Agreement was reached to vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business--the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed, 41 to 26, thus making the army bill the unfinished business. It is agreed that this action disposes finally of the anti-scalping bill for the present session.

A PRIEST SUMMONED

To Faure's Bedside, Although He was a Staunch Free Mason--President Loubet's Policy.

PARIS, Feb. 20.--The city is calm to-day, and stringent precautions have been taken to maintain order. In view of the decision of the chamber of deputies it has now been arranged that the entire funeral cortege shall form at the Elysee Palace, instead of at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, as was previously intended.

Considerable comment has been caused by the fact that a priest was summoned to M. Faure's bedside, although the President was a staunch Free Mason.

M. de Jeante, Socialist, raised the subject in the chamber of deputies to-day. M. Le Gall, the president's private secretary, declared that M. Faure, while conscious, twice asked that a priest be brought.

The strictest measures have been taken to maintain order in the streets to-night, the policemen, among other things, having been instructed to arrest immediately any person uttering cries hostile to President Loubet. According to the best authority, M. Loubet's message to parliament will not be a lengthy document. After returning thanks for his election, affirming his respect for the constitution and pledging himself to uphold it faithfully, both in spirit and in letter, the president will appeal warmly for pacification and concord, and will eulogize the army, and express the hope that the country will, in its attachment to the army and its respect for justice speedily witness the restoration of harmony and the solution of questions that are agitating the nation.

The president will then recall the fact that he has always devoted himself to the study of labor and social questions, industrial matters, financial economy and the organization of industry, and he will insist upon parliament dealing with these questions in a practical and faithful manner.

Matheny Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.--Among the confirmations of the senate to-day was that of Charles N. Matheny, to be postmaster at St. Mary's, W. Va.

NOW UP TO SPAIN.

Warm Time in the Opening Session of the Cortes.

THERE ARE "KNOCKERS" THERE

Against the Conduct of the War Just Like There are in This Country.

Count d'Almenas Complains that Five Months Have Elapsed Without a General Being Shot--The Ridiculous Claim Made that the Surrender of Santiago had Been Arranged With President McKinley, and that the Attack on the City was a Sham. It Would be Funny if it was not Tragedy.

MADRID, Feb. 20.--The cortes re-assembled to-day. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent.

Senator Montero Rios, president of the senate, in opening the proceedings, pronounced a eulogy upon M. Faure, and a resolution of condolence with France was adopted unanimously.

Senator Sagasta, the premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senator Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linars had proven failures. This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries, in consequence of which several of the spectators were expelled from the chamber.

Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitulation of Santiago," Count d'Almenas asked the house whether he should proceed, and was answered with cries of "Yes," and "No," and a general uproar ensued. A repetition of the query provoking still greater tumult Senator Sagasta rose and defended the government and its peace commission. The premier criticised America's "unjustified conduct," and said that everything might be discussed except the war because the cases of the generals were still sub judice.

Count d'Almenas resumed his attack upon the generals, and complained that five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot.

This gave rise to another tumult and Count d'Almenas was called to order. Again he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender at Santiago.

Reclamations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder.

The general Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting full responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Barges also denounced Count d'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions to-morrow, the senate adjourned.

In the chamber a resolution of condolence with France over the death of President Faure was unanimously adopted.

Senator Silveira, leader of the dissident Conservatives made a vote signed by the conservative deputies, censuring this government for its indifference to the war.

Senator Annix in seconding the motion denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists, and declared that the country was now suffering the consequences of the government's pusillanimity. He proceeded to detail the lack of preparations and of war materials, and charged the government with responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered, although the karrissas there numbered 23,000, and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months."

This declaration created a sensation. In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba, Senator Annix read telegrams from Senator Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senator Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that therefore he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Annon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect; whereupon Senator Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

LONG DRAWN OUT.

A Number of Witnesses in the Adams Poisoning Case Examined, and the Mystery Seems to be as Deep as Ever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.--The inquest into the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died on December 28, from the effects of poison which she received from the hands of W. H. Cornish, was resumed to-day.

District Attorney Gardiner said to-day that he did not believe the inquest would be concluded this week. He expressed the belief that as a result of the inquest an indictment will be found by the grand jury. Public interest has not lessened in the inquest. The corridors of the coroner's office were crowded with persons anxious to obtain admission to the court room and all the available seats in the court were filled by 10 o'clock. For the first time since the inquiry opened there were several women among the spectators.

Harry A. King, a stockbroker, was the first witness to-day. He was the first person to whom Cornish showed the poison bottle and holder.

Mr. King said he was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. On Saturday, December 24, at the club, Cornish showed witness the bottle of bromo seltzer and holder, and said something about it being a Christmas present. Witness said: "I have a slight headache, and think I'll take some."

Cornish pushed the bottle and holder toward him, and he took it over to the water cooler. There was no glass there, and no water in the cooler, so he returned the bottle and holder to Cornish's desk, saying: "I don't think I'll bother with it."

Mr. King said he talked about the case with Cornish in Mr. Yocum's room at the club, on the night of Mrs. Adams' death. Cornish was very sick.

Dr. Henry Douglass, who attended H. C. Barnet in his last illness, was the next witness. Dr. Douglass told him how he diagnosed Barnet's case, as one of diphtheria. Barnet improved under treatment, but later the witness discovered evidences of mercurial poisoning. "I asked Barnet about this," he told me that he took some Kutnow powder, which gave him a sore throat, and put his stomach out of order. He said he had received it through the mail. I found the box of Kutnow powder, and took it to a chemist, who told me that it was a valuable remedy for diphtheria. I went back to Barnet's room, and told him that the powder contained cyanide of mercury. He told me to keep the box, and that he would attend to it when he got well.

"During Barnet's illness he persistently refused to carry out my instructions, over-exercising himself physically. Thirty-six hours before he died he showed marked evidences of heart failure."

Witness told Dr. Phillips as soon as the analysis had been made, and Phillips said: "That explains the vomiting."

Mr. Shunk, a jurymen, asked whether witness had diagnosed the case as one of mercurial poisoning, and he replied that he had never thought mercury had played the slightest part in the death of Mr. Barnet.

"Barnet died from heart failure," the witness said.

Mr. Douglass excused his failure to report the case as diphtheria to the board of health by saying that the patient was isolated, and there was no absolute danger of contagion. He had not refrained at the suggestion of any one connected with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. No one had intimated to him the desirability of not reporting the case.

Edward P. Hughes, a stenographer, read from his notes the statement Cornish made on the afternoon of the day of Mrs. Adams' death. It was substantially the same as Cornish testified to on his examination.

After this statement witness read another, made by Cornish at police headquarters, to Captain McCuskey, at which time Cornish accused Molineux of sending the poison. When the witness had concluded the reading from his notes, Coroner Hart said:

"How sick did you get when you took his statement in your room?"

"He did not appear to be very sick," Mrs. Florence B. Rodgers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, was called to the stand. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Henry, Assistant District Attorney Osborn invited her to tell all the circumstances of her mother's death, and she told almost the same story that Cornish and Hovey had told of the occurrences of the morning of December 28. She said Cornish was sick in the bath room, and Dr. Hitchcock had given her a tablet.

Mrs. Rogers told of the receipt of the holder and poison bottle by Cornish, as told by Cornish himself. She saw the handwriting on the wrapper, and said it looked to her like a lady's handwriting, disguised.

When Mrs. Rogers had reached this point in her statement, Mr. Osborn said he would leave the cross-examination until to-morrow.

An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

Agonello in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.--Senator Agonello, the Filipino delegate, arrived here to-day from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senator Marti. Agonello expects to sail for England on Wednesday next. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England and answered that perhaps he would do so, but that he did not care to say much on the subject.

No Connection with Agonello. MONTREAL, Feb. 20.--Senators Rios and Rivera, who have come hither from the Philippine Islands, say their mission is not a political one, and that their visit has no connection with Agonello. This being the case they do not propose to visit the United States. They will remain here for several days, and will then leave for England, afterward visiting the principal cities of Europe.

Entered on His Duties. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.--Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, recently United States ambassador to Russia, to-day took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, generally fair; southern winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, astronomer, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 45 2 p. m. 61 9 a. m. 50 7 p. m. 61 12 m. 53 Weather--Fair.

DIED. KNIERIM--On Tuesday, February 21, 1899, at 12:30, ALFRED FREDERICK GUS KNIERIM, infant son of Louis and Frieda Kniierim. Funeral notice hereafter.